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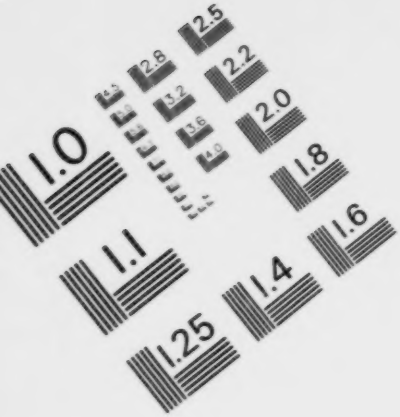


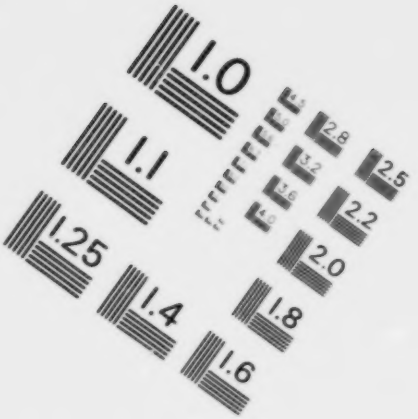


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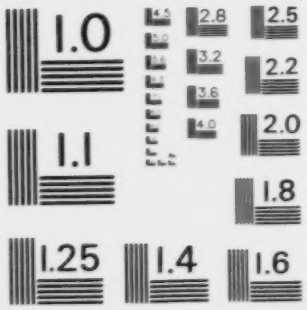


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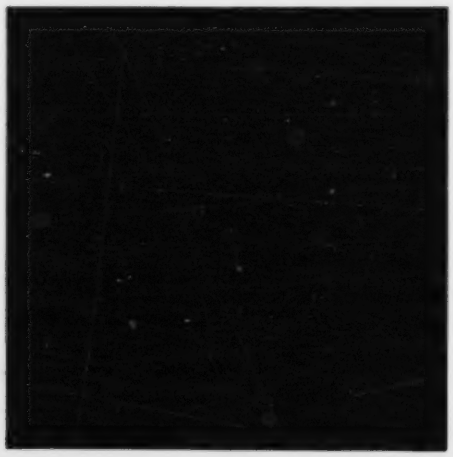

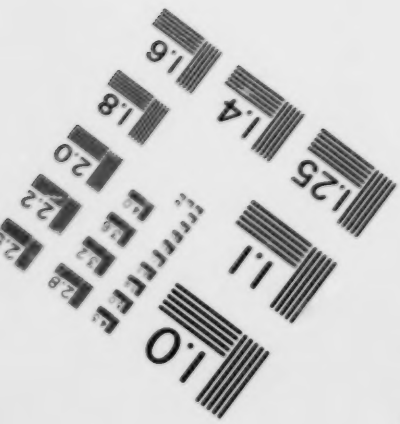


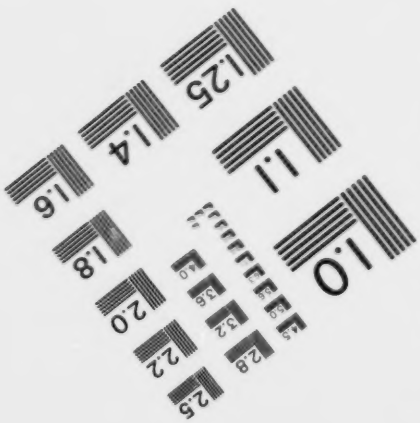


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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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23 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 121

# REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## Office for Inspections and Investigations

## Note by the Secretary-General

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Member States have expressed their concern about the way the United Nations manages its resources and have criticized the inadequacies of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on implementation of United Nations programmes. Decisive action is needed to bolster the trust of Member States through the promotion of economy and effectiveness in the United Nations. The extensive decentralization process also requires a rethinking of control, evaluation and monitoring requirements. Internal control remains a key element for efficient management and the detection of waste and abuse; that control must be comprehensive and effective, and should not obstruct implementation.

2. The Office for Inspections and Investigations (OII) was established by the Secretary-General in his Bulletin ST/SGB/262 of 24 August 1993 to provide comprehensive audit, inspection and investigation services to the Organization. The Office is an integral part of the Secretariat. It will be entirely independent, however, in the conduct of its duties and responsibilities, and have the authority to initiate any audit, inspection or investigation it considers necessary without any hindrance or need for prior clearance.

3. During the initial phase, the Office will be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General and its responsibilities confined to all the activities that fall under the responsibility of the Secretary-General. With regard to the statement made by the Secretary-General on 24 August 1993, it has been decided that the Secretary-General will consult with the heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, in the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, with a view to obtaining consensus on the role and responsibility of a system-wide Inspector-General, *and report thereon to the General Assembly.*

4. The objectives of the Office are to ensure compliance with resolutions of the General Assembly, and with regulations, rules and policies of the United Nations; to monitor programme implementation and evaluate the results achieved; to assess the Organization's systems of management and control; to investigate mismanagement and other practices with a view to preventing waste, abuse and malfeasance; and to recommend policies and measures for the promotion of economy and efficiency based on its audits, evaluations, inspections and investigations. The Office has the authority to access all information it needs and to require prompt resolution of the problems characterized in its findings.

5. The Office will coordinate its activities with the Board of Auditors of the United Nations and the Joint Inspection Unit with respect to the implementation of their recommendations and in order to minimize duplication of effort. It will maintain a close working relationship with the internal audit services of the United Nations system.

6. Of the functions described in chapter III below, those relating to inspections and investigations will involve many activities new to the United Nations.

7. Guidelines and standards appropriate to the United Nations will be established for all functions of the Office. For the audit and compliance functions, standards will be along the lines of those issued by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions. General guidelines and quality standards for inspections and investigations will cover qualifications, independence, due professional care, quality control, planning, data collection and analysis, evidence, supporting documentation, timeliness, reporting and follow-up, as well as methods of dealing with fraud and other illegal acts.

## II. FUNCTIONS

### A. Audit and compliance

8. Broadly speaking, the scope of OII audits will encompass all actions necessary to examine and evaluate the planning, organizing, directing and implementing processes of the United Nations to determine whether reasonable assurance exists that objectives and goals will be achieved. Such assessment, in the aggregate, will provide information to appraise the overall system of control. All systems, processes, operations, functions and activities within the Organization will be subject to audit based on a systematic assessment of the risk associated with each activity. Several factors will be taken into account when establishing the risk, for example, monetary value, management turnover, date and severity of findings from the last audit. Although a risk factor will be calculated for each activity, the element of management discretion will always be involved when selecting areas to audit.

9. The audit function of OII will be an independent appraisal of the activities aimed at determining whether the Organization is obtaining value in return for the resources expended. Accordingly, the audit function is geared to assisting programme managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. To that end, OII will furnish them with analyses, appraisals,

recommendations, counsel and other information concerning the activities reviewed. A compliance unit will be dedicated to ensuring that OII recommendations, as well as those of the Board of Auditors, are implemented promptly and effectively.

10. OII audits will cover the following areas:

(a) Reliability and integrity of information;

(b) Compliance with policies, plans, procedures, regulations and rules; non-compliance refers to acts of omission or commission by the entity being audited, whether intentional or unintentional, that are contrary to the regulations and rules;

(c) Safeguarding of assets;

(d) Management of economical and efficient use of resources;

(e) Accomplishment of established objectives and goals for operations or programmes.

11. In the area of management audit and improvement, the OII work programme will include activities concerned with:

(a) Identifying management problems or areas requiring management improvement and examining and reporting thereon to the Secretary-General with specific recommendations as to action required;

(b) Undertaking management surveys or studies and reviewing organization design at the request of the Secretary-General;

(c) Undertaking productivity studies and providing an up-to-date assessment of the utilization of staff and of any underutilized resources;

(d) Providing assistance to programme managers in implementing recommendations.

## B. Inspection and evaluation

12. In its in-depth inspection and evaluation studies, the Office will conduct systematic analyses of the main programmes of the Organization with a view to increasing their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact. Inspections and evaluations will include, but not be limited to, activities that fall under one of the following categories:

(a) Areas where significant long-term changes in the relevant political situation require the re-examination of United Nations programmes and their intergovernmental mandates;

(b) Areas where rapid expansion of or significant changes in mandated United Nations activities necessitate a review of the continued relevance of past programmatic or administrative practices;

(c) Areas that have been subject to special audit or investigation;

(d) Activities in need of a "zero-based" review;

(e) Areas where the Secretary-General is considering initiatives or that are in other ways of special concern.

13. In the area of performance evaluation, the Office will monitor programme delivery for all departments and offices of the United Nations to determine: whether activities conducted correspond to those in the approved programme budget; the compatibility of resources utilized with final deliveries; the relevance of activities implemented to the expressed needs of Member States; whether objectives set are attainable and permit the assessment of success; the relevance of programme strategies and related activities to objectives; and the adequacy of oversight procedures in departments and offices for monitoring implementation and evaluating performance.

14. The Office will also conduct ad hoc inspection reviews of specific programmes and organizational units with the object of quick identification of problems and application of countermeasures before those problems develop into severe deficiencies. OII will recommend corrective measures and adjustments as appropriate.

### C. Investigation

15. The Office will investigate reports of alleged misconduct, malfeasance, deliberate mismanagement, abuses or violations of the United Nations regulations and pertinent administrative issuances.

16. The Office will assess the potential within programme areas for fraud and other violations through the analysis of systems of control. On the basis of that analysis, recommendations will be made for corrective action to preclude the commission of such violations. The Office will propose action for civil recovery of damages to the United Nations and for suspension of contractors under investigation.

17. OII will establish a confidential mechanism that will both guarantee due process and facilitate reporting by staff members without fear of victimization on measures for improving the work of the Organization, as well as on apparent cases of fraud, irregularity or misconduct. Procedures will ensure that falsely accused staff members are cleared fully and that disciplinary measures are taken in cases where evidence of wrongdoing is conclusive.

## III. REPORTING

18. Reports prepared by OII will be addressed to the responsible programme managers along with the appropriate recommendations for corrective action. Every six months the head of the Office will submit to the Secretary-General a report on the results of the work of the Office and on the implementation of recommendations. Special reports on significant investigations involving

serious mismanagement, abuse or fraud will be submitted to the Secretary-General as they arise.

19. Reporting to the General Assembly will be in the form of an annual report prepared by OII on the work of the Office submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General.

## IV. RELATION WITH THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

20. The Board of Auditors would continue to exercise responsibilities under financial regulations 12.1 to 12.12 and the annex to the Financial Regulations. In addition to the current responsibilities of the Board of Auditors as provided for under Financial Regulations, the Board would review the work programme of OII and coordinate its activities with those of OII in order to avoid duplication of effort. The Board of Auditors will receive copies of all final reports produced by the Office.

## V. RESOURCES

21. The resource base of OII consists of the existing resources of the Internal Audit Division, the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit and the Management Advisory Service. It is generally agreed that those existing resources are insufficient for proper conduct of the functions previously assigned to those units, let alone of enhanced functions under OII. The Office will modify the functions it has inherited so that they can better contribute to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of both the substantive operations and the administrative aspects of the United Nations. To that end, the Office will consolidate and reform present procedures and methods in audit, evaluation, monitoring and management services, train existing staff in new skills needed for inspection and investigation, and bring new staff on board. Audit and to some extent monitoring and evaluation will deal more directly with such issues as fraud, illegal acts, accounting and administrative errors, weaknesses in internal control and deficiencies in management information systems. The new approach to auditing will report findings and make recommendations in a manner most likely to lead to their implementation. Bearing in mind that the Internal Audit Division, the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit and the Management Advisory Service are currently undertaking ongoing activities on which they are fully occupied (and indeed understaffed), the enhancement, reorientation and strengthening of OII will have to be conducted over a transitional period that may last more than a year.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/26796
24 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 107
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Dr. Slavko Gordic, Minister for Education and Culture of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Minister for Education and Culture of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

For many years, a large number of Yugoslav nationals have been living with their family members in Western European countries. The host countries, wishing to ensure that the children of migrant workers maintain their national and cultural identity, have, in accordance with international instruments and bilateral agreements, authorized, for more than 20 years, the teaching of the language and culture of the countries of origin, in addition to the regular education of foreign children and young people.

The imposition of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the adoption of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) have, in some European countries, called into question the position and status of Yugoslav nationals and their children. Although the sanctions are directed at the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and should not affect migrant workers, during the past year and a half in which the sanctions have been implemented, some countries have expanded their application to include Yugoslav nationals living in their territory. Furthermore, in some host countries, the sanctions also affect the field of education, which was exempted from them under a UNESCO decision.

The specific reason for this letter is the decision by the French Ministries of National Education and Foreign Affairs to suspend, during this school year, language and culture courses in the Serbian language for Yugoslav children of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. Unfortunately, this decision by the French authorities, which they justify through implementation of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, fails to take account of the fact that it is a question of children, who, in most cases, were born in France or are even of French nationality.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, only Yugoslav children of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have been deprived of grants for organizing native language and culture courses and only these children are unable to purchase school textbooks and readers printed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because a decision by the German Government imposed an embargo on the import of school books. Not only has the United Nations sanctions Committee not acceded to the request by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to exempt books and textbooks for the teaching of their native language to children living abroad from the application of the sanctions, but it has not even replied to that request. Such a situation has placed the teaching of the national language and culture in a very difficult situation in Germany and constitutes an act of national discrimination with regard to the other foreign children in that country.

In addition to these examples of acts designed to threaten the national and cultural identity of Yugoslav citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality by eliminating the teaching of Serbian language and culture in French schools and a considerable worsening of teaching conditions in Germany, extremely alarming

examples of an interpretation of conflicts in the regions of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have recently been appearing in the school textbooks and literature of those countries. The most recently used history textbooks in French schools for children from the age of 10 to 14 and 16 to 18, such as, for example, the secondary-school eighth-level textbook by Pierre Milz and Serge Bernstein, contain texts in which Serbs, as a nation, are depicted as those who caused the war and the population migrations in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Serbs, Serbia and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts are linked in these textbooks to the ideas of "Greater Serbia" and "ethnic cleansing". In the Federal State of Hamburg in Germany, a text entitled "War in the Balkans", for 10th grade pupils in German schools, holds the Serbs responsible for the war and war crimes (articles published in the press on the mass murder of Muslims by Serbs, the rape of Muslim women and the oppression of Albanians in Kosovo by the Serbian State are quoted). In addition, exhibitions of work by children, including Croatian and Muslim children, depicting their view of "Serb aggression" have been held in classes.

Owing to this attitude on the part of the school authorities, the current policy has been introduced into schools and citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have been systematically subjected to a type of discrimination which was unknown in the recent history of the developed countries and can be compared only to the stigmatization and prosecution of the Jews during the Second World War.

In view of the foregoing examples, we believe that Yugoslav citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality living abroad, including those who are nationals of those countries, are, in spite of the fact that they are making a major contribution to their development (they pay taxes, inter alia, for education), themselves victims of the sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which are suspending and violating their basic human rights and the right to education, exercised, furthermore, by migrant workers. In other words, United Nations instruments, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families are being violated in the case of Yugoslav nationals residing abroad. For this reason, we request you to provide your assistance, in accordance with your office and authority, to ensure that the practice of extending the application of the sanctions to Yugoslav nationals residing outside the frontiers of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is halted, since a single United Nations document has thus rendered invalid the conventions adopted to ensure the greatest protection of human rights and freedoms. The facts referred to above concerning the elimination of the teaching of the Serbian language and culture in French schools, the publication in France and Germany of school textbooks containing erroneous and non-pedagogical material, and the imposition of school textbooks designed for others on Serbian and Montenegrin children for the teaching of their language and culture indicate a dangerous practice in European countries, which is causing discrimination, stigmatization and the spread of intolerance and hatred among the native population.

We expect that the Organization, which you head, will request the Governments of the countries in which the aforementioned occurrences were reported to treat Yugoslav children like the children of the other foreign

communities and that they will prevent any form of discrimination against the
This means that it will be necessary to reinstate the language and culture
courses in the Serbian language for Yugoslav children in France, lift the
embargo on the import of school textbooks in Germany and publicly condemn the
attempts to introduce into education a policy which stigmatizes innocent
citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in those countries.

We hope that acting by virtue of your eminent and honourable position, y
will protect the human rights of the Yugoslav children and young people who a
living abroad and, thereby, the basic principles of mankind in education.

(Signed) Slavko GORDI
Federal Minis

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**UNITED NATIONS** **A**

**General Assembly**

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A/48/642
24 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 92 and 114 (b)

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 23 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the repercussions and prospects of the debt crisis and adjustment programmes on the effective enjoyment of human rights and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 92 and 114 (b).

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 8 November 1993 on the repercussions and prospects of the debt crisis and adjustment programmes on the effective enjoyment of human rights and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

Developing countries have taken and continue to take measures aimed at correcting domestic macroeconomic imbalances and eliminating structural obstacles to a faster economic growth, which, with support by international financial institutions - the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in particular - helped some developing countries to achieve better economic performances. None the less, most developing countries are faced with the problem of high indebtedness. This is evinced also by the fact that the overall foreign debt of developing countries has never been so high, so that, at the end of 1992, it amounted to US$ 1,419 billion, a/ that the prospects for eliminating the devastating effects of the debt on developmental processes in these countries continue to be uncertain and that the economic situation in some regions and groups of developing countries, in Africa in particular, is very alarming indeed. Foreign indebtedness is one of the most pressing factors which still determine the economic and social development and the standard of living in many developing countries, while international financial institutions do not take sufficiently into account the need for including developmental ingredients in the structural adjustment programmes and tend to ignore political and social conditions in debtor countries.

It is, therefore, quite understandable that developing countries insisted on the adoption of United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/12, which provides that the Commission should consider, at its fiftieth session, "the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights, including: problems related to the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living; foreign debt, economic adjustment policies and their effects on the full enjoyment of human rights and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development". This request is very meaningful and fully justified. As a debtor country, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia gives its full support to this request.

Certain progress in the realization of the international strategy for the solution of the debt problem and better economic performances of some debtor countries should not postpone or blur the task of the world community to identify the devastating effects of the debt crisis which, almost for a decade,

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a/ Unless stated otherwise, the source of the statistical data used in this text is the World Economic Survey 1993 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.C.1).

have prevented the economic growth of many developing countries, threatening thus the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the right of these countries to economic development.

The data that 15 most indebted developing countries recorded a negative per capita growth of gross national product (-0.7 per cent) in the critical 1983-1992 period are self-illustrative. The countries of Latin America, for instance - debtor continent par excellence - also recorded a negative per capita (-0.1 per cent) GNP growth in the same period, which proved that they had been right when they warned that the 1980s were to be a decade lost for development.

The average annual capital flow from 15 most indebted developing countries in the said period through net transfer of financial resources in all areas amounted to about US$ 30 billion, while that average for Latin America stood at US$ 22.6 billion. The average annual foreign debt coefficient, i.e., the ratio between the service commitments and export earnings, in the group of 15 most indebted countries in the 1982-1988 period stood at more than 40 per cent and fell below 30 per cent only in the 1989-1992 period, the same being true of the group of Latin American debtor countries. It is not difficult to imagine what consequences such an enormous outflow of capital has had for the economic and social development of these countries and for the promotion and protection of the civil, political, economic, social and human rights of their population.

The Group of 24 developing countries dealing with international monetary issues, in which Yugoslavia took an active part until it was unjustly suspended, has long established that the structural adjustment programmes of the International Monetary Fund must be inspired by the slogan "adjustment with growth". However, the burden of adjustment has fallen disproportionately on the indebted countries, resulting in a substantial reverse of net transfer of resources from debtor countries as well as declines in output, employment and per capita incomes.

It has become ever more evident that the entire debt strategy within the development approach should attach priority to the implementation of human conditions, including the standard of living, health, food, education and employment of the population, especially among the most vulnerable and low-income groups.

The international community is duty-bound to set such international rules for the solution of the problem of debt of developing countries which will protect the population in debtor countries and ensure respect for their basic human rights, particularly the right to development.

The former Yugoslavia belonged to the group of 15 largest world debtors and its debt service commitments in the same period accounted for over 40 per cent of its export earnings, which was typical for the entire group of these most indebted developing countries. The disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 820 (1993), establishing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, added a new and tragic dimension to the realization of human rights and the right to development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied the right even to

service its debts and thus maintain normal relations with its creditors and international financial institutions.

The consequences of the unfair sanctions imposed by the international community on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are disastrous. According to World Bank data, the social product in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1990 stood at about US$ 3,000. Owing to the negative economic trends and, primarily the economic blockade, it is estimated that at the end of 1993 the per capita income in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will plummet to between US$ 200 and 250, to the level which, according to Western standards, is below the poverty line. Industrial production in 1992 fell by 23 per cent, while in the first half of this year it fell by a further 40 per cent compared to the same period in 1992. Registered unemployment in 1992 stood at 16 per cent of the workforce, while between 35 per cent and 45 per cent of the 2.2 million of those employed in mid-1993 were on compulsory leave. In addition to their devastating effects on the economy and serious economic and social disruptions, the sanctions accounted for rampant inflation which, at the end of 1992, stood at 9,300 per cent, while at the end of 1993 it is expected to be measured by millions, perhaps even by billions. The economic blockade has had devastating effects on all economic sectors, while the situation is exceptionally dramatic in the social and humanitarian fields, i.e., with respect to ensuring normal conditions for the life of the population. b/ Infant mortality, as well as the mortality of the old and sick, is on the increase because of the lack of basic drugs and the cold. General conditions in hospitals can be compared only to those prevalent during the Second World War, while drugs, medical equipment and gas deliveries for the population, although not subject to the sanctions, encounter incomprehensible obstacles and reprehensible insouciance of the international community. The sanctions threaten not only the right to development, but also the basic human right, the right to life.

The general trend of deteriorating living conditions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is contrary to the coercive nature of the effect of the international legal norms contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizing "the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions", as well as the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. It is also contrary to article 1 of the Declaration on the Right to Development, which implies "an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development", including the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination. This is evident proof that no collective punishment is provided to punish an entire nation. The implementation and

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b/ See also "Revised consolidated inter-agency appeal for the former Yugoslavia" of 8 October 1993, prepared by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

continuation of such a collective punishment for purely political reasons is, therefore, a criminal and highly immoral act, which can be characterized as a genocide.

Just as the effects of the debt crisis on the basic human rights in developing countries have every right to be considered by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, so will the condemnation of one entire people, the Serb people, to live in misery, poverty and economic marginalization, and to gradual extinction by the United Nations sanctions, sooner or later find its way to the agenda of that Commission and will be taken as a sad and glaring example of a denial of precisely those same rights the Commission purports to defend, of human callousness and a slap at the reputation of the world Organization itself.

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24 November 1993

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Agenda items 10 and 114

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 23 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Eritrea has the honour to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea (A/48/283), dated 11 August 1993, and the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/48/1), dated 10 September 1993, for certain inaccuracies of fact and observation.

I wish to assure you that the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations makes the following observations in good faith and to protect the general credibility of the reports.

The following observations are made regarding A/48/283:

1. Eritreans struggled for their right to self-determination. There was never a time during the struggle in which they declared that they were fighting for a federation, as suggested in the last sentence of paragraph 3. Any such reference is incorrect.

2. Paragraph 5 implies that the newly formed Provisional Government of Eritrea made a commitment to holding a referendum on the future of Eritrea, for the first time, as a result of the London Conference. We wish to point out that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which formed the Provisional Government, had proposed a referendum in 1980.

3. In paragraph 30, the statement "... 2,000 Eritrean nationals wishing to register" is incorrect. The 2,000 persons are non-Eritrean residents who had duly registered for naturalization with the objective of making them eligible voters in the referendum.

4. The third sentence of paragraph 30 should also include the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They were omitted from the report.

5. In the first and second sentences of paragraph 31, the realistic figures are 60-65 per cent, not 50 per cent, and 1.1 to 1.3 million, not 1.5 to 1.75. These figures are borne out by accurate statistical evidence collected by the Referendum Commission of Eritrea.

6. In connection with the first sentence of paragraph 33, we wish to elaborate that the Referendum Commission informed UNOVER that the Government was already committed to allowing all political and non-political prisoners who had not yet been convicted by a lawfully recognized court of law to vote. This in effect makes the third sentence unnecessary.

7. In paragraph 35, the figure cited represents the actual combatants and not the freedom fighters serving in a civilian capacity.

8. In paragraph 38, we feel that it is worth qualifying the second sentence by stating that members of EPLF had been campaigning as ordinary citizens, in an individual capacity, not representing EPLF and bearing no arms, often travelling in small groups around the countryside.

9. In paragraph 40, the second sentence should include Afar, Kunama and Tigre, because the radio broadcast in those languages also.

10. In the fourth sentence of paragraph 64, the words "when Eritrea became first a part of the Ethiopian Federation" might lead to the understanding that Ethiopia had been a federal State. We believe that "when Eritrea was first federated with Ethiopia" would better explain the point made in that regard.

The following observations are made regarding A/48/1:

1. There are two factual errors in the first sentence of paragraph 466. The "25 years of civil war" should actually read "30 years of war".

2. It is to be recalled that the substance of the second sentence of that paragraph was the cause of a protracted diplomatic intercourse between the United Nations and the then Provisional Government of Eritrea. Considering the letters exchanged between the competent authorities of the United Nations and the Provisional Government, we are convinced that paragraph 7 of document A/48/283, quoted here, better explains the point made in the second sentence:

> "In a letter dated 13 December 1991, Mr. Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, informed the Secretary-General about the decisions of the Conference on Peace and Democracy. President Zenawi noted that both the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea had registered their commitment to respect the results of the referendum in Eritrea. He asked that the United Nations play an active role in verifying a free and fair referendum. In May 1992,

the Referendum Commissioner of Eritrea invited the Secretary-General to send a United Nations delegation to observe and to verify the freedom, fairness and impartiality of the entire referendum process which was to begin in July 1992 and end in April 1993".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10 and 114.

(Signed) Ghirmai GHEBREMARIAM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 83

# EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

## Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th meetings, on 15, 18 and 20 October (see A/C.4/48/SR.5-7). It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/48/46).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.4/48/L.2

3. At the 5th meeting, on 15 October, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.2.

4. At the 6th meeting, on 18 October, the representative of Canada introduced the related report on the item (A/48/46) and draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.2, which was finally sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

5. At its 7th meeting, on 20 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.2 without a vote (see para. 6).

## III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)

6. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

### Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/66 of 14 December 1992, in which, inter alia, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1/

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and the environment,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-eight years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the completion in 1993 of the eleventh comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee entitled Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation, 2/ thereby providing to the scientific and world community its latest evaluations of the sources and effects of ionizing radiation;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

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1/ A/48/46.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IX.2.

4. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Also requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

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# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

## Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 2nd and 15th to 17th meetings held between 6 October and 11 November 1993 (see A/C.4/48/SR.2 and 15-17). The general debate took place at the 15th to 17th meetings, between 8 and 11 November.

3. The Fourth Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/48/365).

4. At the 15th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) made an introductory statement on the item.

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/48/20).

5. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space introduced the report of the Committee. 1/

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.4/48/L.16

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to establish an open-ended Working Group on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be chaired by the delegation of Austria, to prepare the draft resolution on the item.

7. At the 17th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Chairman of the Working Group, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.16 (see A/C.4/48/SR.17).

8. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, France and Mexico introduced oral revisions to draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.16 (see A/C.4/48/SR.17).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee acceded to the request made by the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Chairman of the Working Group, that the following statement made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the 15th meeting, concerning the question of the enlargement of the membership of that Committee, be reflected in the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):

> "After extensive informal consultations with members of the Committee, I believe that there is agreement that a limited enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, regionally balanced and based on proposals of the various regional groups, would be appropriate. There is also agreement that, as Chairman of the Committee, I should continue my consultations with a view to arriving at a consensus recommendation on the new membership by the Committee, at the latest, by its next session."

10. Also at the 17th meeting, following statements by the representatives of Brazil, Morocco and Mexico (see A/C.4/48/SR.17), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.16, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 11).

## III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)

11. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

### International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/67 of 14 December 1992,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative 2/ space projects, which contribute to international cooperation, and the importance of further international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 3/ on implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 4/

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-sixth session, 5/

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 5/

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2/ Cooperative projects during the year under review include, inter alia, the Brazilian data collection satellite, SCD-1, the Portuguese experimental satellite, PO-SAT-1, the Indian multi-purpose satellite, INSAT-2B, the Italian environmental micro-satellite, TEMISAT, and the German Spacelab Mission D-2 and the Astro-spas retrieval satellite and ARABSAT.

3/ A/48/365.

4/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/48/20).

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space 6/ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that, at its thirty-second session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/67; 7/

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-third session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the question of early review and possible revision of the principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. Notes that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit were undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee, as reflected in its report, 7/ on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;

6. Endorses the recommendations and agreements concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

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6/ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/48/20), sect. II.C.

7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its thirtieth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/67; 8/

8. Welcomes the decision of the Committee to consider the matter of space debris, and in this regard endorses the recommendation of the Committee that a new item, entitled "Space debris", should be added to the agenda of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee beginning with its next session;

9. Endorses the agreement of the Committee that, under this item, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee would consider scientific research relating to space debris, including relevant studies, mathematical modelling and other analytical work on the characterization of the space debris environment;

10. Also endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 4/

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, inter alia, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Space debris;

(ii) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(iii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iv) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

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8/ Ibid., sect. II.B.

(v) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(vi) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vii) Matters relating to astronomy;

(viii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1994 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space applications for disaster prevention, warning, mitigation and relief"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

11. Considers, in the context of paragraph 10 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral or multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

12. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirty-first session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

13. Also endorses the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in the report of the Working Group of the Whole; 9/

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9/ A/AC.105/543, annex II.

14. Decides that, during the thirty-first session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened, and invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on a regular basis with regard to national and international research concerning the safety of nuclear-powered satellites;

15. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1994, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications; 10/

16. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

17. Reaffirms its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

18. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

19. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

21. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. Notes that, pursuant to the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 20 of its resolution 47/67, the Committee discussed the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future, and requests the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to continue these discussions at its thirty-first session with a view to promoting an early conclusion on the matter by the Committee;

23. Agrees that the most important step is to define a set of sharply focused objectives for such a conference and that details such as organization, venue, timing and funding should also be considered;

24. Notes that the goals set for such a conference might also be achieved through other means including intensification of work within the Committee;

25. Recognizes the contribution of the Second Space Conference of the Americas, held at Santiago, Chile, in 1993, and the Asia-Pacific Workshop on

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10/ A/AC.105/533, sect. I.

Multilateral Cooperation in Space Technology and Applications, held at Beijing in 1992, towards promoting regional cooperation in space activities, as well as the meetings mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and calls upon the regional commissions to support these initiatives; 3/

26. Recommends that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

27. Considers that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

28. Notes with interest the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat on the role that the Committee could play in view of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 11/ and agrees that it could make an important contribution to the Committee's future work in this area;

29. Requests the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to review the report at its next session and consider further how the Committee might best promote the effective use of space technology, on the basis of international cooperation, for environmental monitoring and sustainable development;

30. Requests the Secretariat to provide the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee with updated information on the implementation of Agenda 21 12/ by the United Nations system, with information on activities of the Programme on Space Applications related to environment and development, and with suggestions as to how the activities of the Programme on Space Applications in this area might be expanded;

31. Recommends that permanent observer status to the Committee be granted to the Association of Space Explorers, on the understanding that, in accordance with the agreement of the Committee at its thirty-first session concerning

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11/ A/AC.105/547.

12/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

observer status for non-governmental organizations, 13/ the Association would apply for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

32. Notes that, in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, the Office for Outer Space Affairs has been relocated to the United Nations Office at Vienna and that, as part of that restructuring, the Office for Outer Space Affairs would be responsible for servicing the Committee, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee and their subsidiary bodies;

33. Endorses the agreement of the Committee that the meetings of the Committee and of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should be held at Vienna in accordance with the headquarters rule contained in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and that the thirty-third session of the Legal Subcommittee would be held at Vienna and that the venue for its subsequent meetings would be reviewed in the light of the 1994 session;

34. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

35. Emphasizes the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of humanity, in particular that of the people of the developing countries;

36. Takes note of the views expressed during the thirty-sixth session of the Committee and during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

37. Requests the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

38. Also requests the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-seventh session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

39. Requests the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

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13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/45/20), para. 137.

40. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in space activities for enhancing security in the post-cold-war era 14/ and calls upon the competent bodies to take into account its contents;

41. Requests the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

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# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Anuson CHINVANNO (Thailand)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 18th, 19th and 23rd to 27th meetings, on 15, 18, 29 and 30 November and 8 December (see A/C.4/48/SR.18, 19 and 23-27). The general debate on the item took place at the 18th and 19th meetings, on 15 and 18 November.

3. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993; 1/

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/48/554);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 H of 14 December 1992 (A/48/275);

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1/ A/48/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

(d) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 D of 14 December 1992 (A/48/372);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 E of 14 December 1992 (A/48/373);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 F of 14 December 1992 (A/48/374);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 G of 14 December 1992 (A/48/375);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 I of 14 December 1992 (A/48/376);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 K of 14 December 1992 (A/48/377);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/69 J of 14 December 1992 (A/48/431);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 512 (VI) of 26 January 1952 and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 47/69 A of 14 December 1992 (A/48/474).

4. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 16 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/117-S/25428);

(b) Letter dated 7 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/132);

(c) Letters dated 6, 13 and 28 July 1993 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/253-S/26045, A/48/263-S/26078, A/48/284-S/26191);

(d) Letters dated 17 and 20 September 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/410-S/26465 and A/48/415-S/26473).

5. At its 18th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who introduced his report (see A/C.4/48/SR.18).

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, introduced the report of the Working Group (see A/C.4/48/SR.18).

7. At the 19th meeting, on 18 November, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA made a concluding statement (see A/C.4/48/SR.19).

8. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the Permanent Observer of Palestine made a statement (see A/C.4/48/SR.27).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

9. At its 27th meeting, on 8 December, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) had before it 13 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

### A. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.20

10. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the European Union, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees" (A/C.4/48/L.20), sponsored by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.20 by a recorded vote of 137 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution A). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia,

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2/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America.

B. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.21

12. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" (A/C.4/48/L.21), which was finally sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

13. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.21 (see A/C.4/48/SR.27).

14. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.21 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.22

15. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities" (A/C.4/48/L.22), which was finally sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, the Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.22 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.23

17. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees" (A/C.4/48/L.23), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan,

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Pakistan.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.23 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with one abstention (see para. 43, draft resolution D). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

### E. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.24 and Rev.1

19. At the 23rd meeting, on 29 November, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967" (A/C.4/48/L.24), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

"Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989, 45/73 E of 11 December 1990, 46/46 E of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 E of 14 December 1992,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 3/

"Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 4/

"Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

"Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

"1. Strongly reiterates its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

"2. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening

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3/ A/48/373.

4/ A/48/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above."

20. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.4/48/L.24/Rev.1), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

21. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.24/Rev.1 (see A/C.4/48/SR.27).

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.24/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 135 to 2 (see para. 43, draft resolution E). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

## F. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.25

23. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees" (A/C.4/48/L.25), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Pakistan.

24. At the same meeting, following statements on a point of order by the representatives of the United States of America, Belgium and Indonesia, the Committee decided not to take action on draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.25, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990, 46/46 F of 9 December 1991, 47/69 F of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 5/

"Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 6/

"Deeply concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

"1. Regrets that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F, 45/73 F, 46/46 F and 47/69 F have not been implemented;

"2. Calls once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

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5/ A/48/374.

6/ A/48/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

"3. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

## G. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.26 and Rev.1

25. At the 23rd meeting, on 29 November, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967" (A/C.4/48/L.26), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 273 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

"Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989, 45/73 G of 11 December 1990, 46/46 G of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 G of 14 December 1992,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 7/

"Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 8/

"Noting the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, signed at Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, 9/

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7/ A/48/375.

8/ A/48/13 and Add.1/Corr.1.

9/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

"2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

"3. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

"4. Calls upon Israel to take the necessary steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above."

26. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.4/48/L.26/Rev.1), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Pakistan.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution F). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Russian Federation, Samoa.

## H. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.27

28. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties" (A/C.4/48/L.27), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

29. In the course of his introduction, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, after the word "protection", the words "and administration" were deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted, and the subsequent paragraph renumbered.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.27, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 43 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution G). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## I. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.28

31. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees" (A/C.4/48/L.28), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.28 by a recorded vote of 134 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution H). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Russian Federation.

J. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.29

33. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees" (A/C.4/48/L.29), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

34. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.4/48/SR.27).

35. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.29 by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution I). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Russian Federation.

K. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.30

36. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories" (A/C.4/48/L.30), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.30 by a recorded vote of 136 to 2 (see para. 43, draft resolution J). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

L. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.31 and Rev.1

38. At the 23rd meeting, on 29 November, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution entitled "Palestine participation in the Advisory Commission of the





United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" (A/C.4/48/L.31), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 2963 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

"Authorizes the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the meetings and works of the Commission."

39. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Indonesia introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.4/48/L.31/Rev.1), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 2963 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

"Authorizes the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the meetings and works of the Commission in an observer capacity."

40. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Indonesia and following a statement by the Chairman, the Committee decided not to take action on draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.31/Rev.1.

41. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (see A/C.4/48/SR.27).

M. Draft resolution A/C.4/48/L.36

42. At the 27th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of the United States of America withdrew a draft resolution entitled "Expansion of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" (A/C.4/48/L.36), sponsored by his delegation. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted that the present membership of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, established pursuant to its resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 720 B (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 2963 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, is composed of Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan,

Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

"Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, signed by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 10/

"1. Decides on this basis to include Israel in the membership of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

"2. Authorizes the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the meetings and works of the Commission in an observer capacity."

## III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)

43. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

### [illegible] Relief and Works Agency for [illegible] in the Near East

[illegible] 1992 and all its previous [illegible] 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

[illegible] of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/ and, in particular, the hope expressed by the Commissioner-General "that this report covers an era which is gone [illegible]



Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 12/

1. Notes with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not yet been effected and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and to private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Requests that the headquarters of the Agency should be transferred as soon as practicable to its area of operations;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), 13/ and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1994;

5. Notes that the new context created by the Israeli-Palestinian accord of 13 September 1993 will have major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which is henceforth called upon, within the framework of strengthened cooperation with the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to make a decisive contribution [illegible] to the economic and social stability of the [illegible] the functioning of the Agency [illegible]

6. [illegible] Donors Conference to Support Middle [illegible], concerning urgent financial and economic [illegible] of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, and urges all Member States to extend aid and assistance with a view to the economic development of the occupied territories;

7. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

8. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional [illegible] the Agency is still insufficient [illegible] that, at the [illegible] year;

9. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

B

## Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 47/69 B of 14 December 1992 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 14/

Having considered the report of the Working Group, 15/

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

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14/ A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

15/ A/48/554.



C

## Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/69 C of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 47/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

## Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 D[illegible] D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 3[illegible]4, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of [illegible] 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D [illegible] D of 11 December 1990, 46/46 D of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 B [illegible] 1992,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 16/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D, 46/46 D and 47/69 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Requests the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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16/ A/48/372.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989, 45/73 E of 11 December 1990, 46/46 E of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 E of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 17/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. Demands once again that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

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17/ A/48/373.

4. Also requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.

F

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 273 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December 1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989, 45/73 G of 11 December 1990, 46/46 G of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 G of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 18/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Noting the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, signed at Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, 12/

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Calls upon Israel to accelerate the necessary steps for the unimpeded return of all displaced inhabitants;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 2 above.

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18/ A/48/375.

G

Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990, 46/46 H of 9 December 1991, 47/69 H of 14 December 1992 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 19/

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1992 to 31 August 1993, 20/

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 21/ and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report, 22/ and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to

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19/ A/48/275.

20/ A/48/474.

21/ Resolution 217 A (III).

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 11, document A/5700.

establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989, 45/73 I of 11 December 1990, 46/46 I of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 I of 14 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987), 23/ the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990), 24/ and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990), 25/

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23/ S/19443; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.

24/ S/21919 and Corr.1; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990, document S/21919.

25/ S/22472; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991, document S/22472.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 26/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Concerned about the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 27/ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 1907, 28/

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 27/

2. Calls upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. Urges the Security Council to remain seized of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

4. Urges the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. Calls once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in

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26/ A/48/376.

27/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

28/ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

6. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. Calls once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990, 46/46 J of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 J of 14 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 29/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

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29/ A/48/431.

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

J

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989, 45/73 K of 11 December 1990, 46/46 K of 9 December 1991 and 47/69 K of 14 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987), 23/ the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 24/ and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 25/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 30/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, 11/

Taking note, in particular, of section 4 of that report, in particular paragraphs 88 and 89,

Concerned about the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Condemns the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. Deplores the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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30/ A/48/377.